



and grieves and offends his best friends by doing.

He knows that more than half his present subscribers continue the Mirror against their inclinations, only because they feel under obligation to help sustain a Congressional paper in the State. He knows that nine out of ten of all his congregationalist subscribers, are greatly disturbed with the influence of the Mirror Anti-Slavery and temperance, and yet he cannot forego a thrust at them, whenever an opportunity occurs, even if he has to republish the coarse and virtuous language of a drinking man, who thinks the 4th July should not be decorated by allusions to Temperance and Anti-Slavery.

S. L.

## Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1853.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1856,  
JOHN P. HALE  
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
EZEKIEL HOLMES.

M. R. HEZEKIAH DODGE,  
OF this city, is our authorized travelling Agent  
for the Inquirer.

CIRCULATE THE PAPERS.

Free Democrats of Maine.

Will you permit a few earnest words from one with whom you have long been accustomed to confer. You know the magnitude, importance, cost and difficulties of our cause. You believe that all dear to millions, as well as the fate of the Republic, is committed to our charge. The necessity of a political organization for the support of Free Democracy has long since been settled by all. Without it the cause would be overwhelmed in an hour, to recover not again in this generation. The struggle with the slave power is the last, turn it as it may—at least, the last one of peace. The cost of life and means to gain our present position of hope, you know.

We tell you frankly, friends, that all this is in danger of being lost in this State, and lost just at the hour of brightest hope. The old long assailed bastions of opposition—concerning befriends, and it will not withstand the general dissolution and relative quietude, we are sure to gather decisive power from the ruins. But if we too desist or become stupid we lose all power either to force our principles into new formations, or maintain them.

It is futile—utterly futile to suppose such an organization, with such common cause, can be scattered to-day and called into life to-morrow;—dashed the next day, then raised again.

It is absurd—foolish—not sense. Its unity, its confidence, its principles, its all-respect and its instrumentalities would be gone. It must be adhered to permanently or not at all.

We made every possible effort to guide the party through the lessening alienating influences and precedents of last year as an *exceptional* case, and to reunite it. It was done.

But see indications which lead us to fear that the importance of our party integrity is under-valued, and that we shall not cast a concentrated vote even for Governor. If this is to be the case we tell you frankly, that no nomination by the Free Democracy of Maine will be accepted by a man of self-respect if made. In 1856 it will have no strength, nor be of any force in the issues of slavery soon to come upon us.

It will be despised as a feeble humbugged commonalty, and its press likewise.

These results will undoubtedly follow a light was this year for Dr. Holmes.

We are the expression in the form of open hostility, we should have no fear; but in the dress of semi-friendship do we fear. What then are the solid REASONS why every man of free principles should vote for Ezekiel Holmes?

Because he has been regularly nominated and pledged a hearty support.

2. Because of the special obligations of honor in view of his vote last year.

3. Because no other candidate can be voted for without endorsing the Southern Platforms on which they stand.

4. Because other voting is a *reputation* of the principles of liberty. It may be in view of a *consideration*, but that changes not the fact.

5. Because no essential service to the temperance cause can result from voting otherwise.

6. Because it is necessary to the union of the only party of Temperance and Liberty. Other voting must divide and alienate it.

7. Because the distinction of this party is treason to the bleeding slaves, and to American Liberty.

8. Because the divisions of other parties offer the very hour of hope to us if we stand firm.

9. Because a re-construction of the party, disorganized by its own baseless indecision, can scarcely be possible.

10. Because the case afford no such solid justification as to shelter the honor and profession of the party from the scorn of society.

11. Because it is treacherous and cruel to throw the wreath of victory in Maine in the path of our friends abroad.

12. Because the party is active and reliable men will not unite with it. Thousands are waiting only for it to become a little stronger.

Are not such reasons enough for true men? What could be if they are not? Still we hear of

OBJECTIONS AND QUIRLES.

It is said that while the Maine Law is in issue the question of freedom must yield to it.

Answer:

1. A vote for Dr. Holmes is the greatest service to the Free Law that can possibly be rendered in the gubernatorial election this year.

2. The Maine Law will be more or less in issue politically for two years, and the necessary amendments to stop rat holes ten years at least.

The idea of immediately extinguishing the element in politics is a dream—a sheer delusion, not a conclusion of a discerning mind.—

If, therefore, our cause is to be deferred till that is “settled,” there is an end of it for this nation.

3. It is said by others that Mr. Merrill ought to have a large vote—that it is important to have a large vote—that the democratic

party will do nothing to effect that party. An analysis of the returns would quickly show where the votes came from. Mr. Pillsbury’s friends would be rather glad to hear that the “abolitionists” go for Mr. Merrill, and strengthen their opposition to him. It would be safe to say, that Mr. Crosby has come out at last for the law—though with but little evidence of辨别. They may decide that, and that would well repay an arduous effort.

Mr. Mr. Crosby strongly attacked by the rank power, he would stand much as Dr. Hubbard did last year, and the reasoning used then would be as appropriate now. But this is not the case; and a man with any regard for free principles who would use his vote as mere “record of record” in an infant school is not old enough to wear pantaloons. Let him pass.

Again, it is said if whigs and democrats are willing to leave their parties, shall not free soil men be as magnanimous? Are we more partial than they are? Answer:

This plausible sophistry has done evil enough to be blown up sky high. What! are we to this time of day to consent even by implication to the same moral level as that of the old parties?—and to hold our party obligations as only parallel with theirs? Have we not long enough maintained, and demonstrated too, that those parties ought to be abandoned for their conduct irrespective of the temperance question, to make them, like the Free Democracy, fit for the Legislature, make them. We would need the friend of the law of parties magnanimously. But we would demand magnanimity in return. We would not yield everything. Last year it was said by men of other parties in several cases, and let them do as duty so requires.

If conditions on the basis of temperance will increase the strength of liberty and law in the Legislature, make them. We would need the friend of the law of parties magnanimously. But we would demand magnanimity in return. We would not yield everything. Last year it was said by men of other parties in several cases, and let them do as duty so requires.

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Temperance wins the Free Democracy a heavy debt already. It is the only true law party. By itself and its members, it has done three quarters of the work in the support of the law. It has been its honest bone. And last year it made itself a freewill offering to its interests. Now we affirm that a generous policy is due us this year on the election of senators and representatives, and ourselfes respects that we insist on it with resolute firmness. In other way we can ever get. And bring forward our able men.

We offer these suggestions for such consideration as they deserve. Nobody will think the worse of us for claiming our rights, while we liberally award the rights of others. Demand all that is just, and we get a part; demand half and we get nothing.

Arrange all these matters early so as to have no misunderstanding.

### “His own Daily Habits.”

We have been grossly deceived for intimating that Mr. Pillsbury was a grog drinker, and did not expect the *Expositor* would corroborate our statements. But strange enough, such is the fact.

It is said that any one has been authorized to print and publish in Mr. Pillsbury’s name, it will be as good an executive guardian of the affairs of Maine as Hubbell promised to be.

It is said that the Free Democracy being also a necessary means to the noblest ends, it becomes sacred. It is freighted with the dearest human hopes, and we can no more trifly with its obligations than with our own country’s life, and the agonies of the bleeding slaves. Nor can we consent to place this party on the same level with others, desist as all men know them to be of all high sins.

This is—any set of pretensions to temperance would be a mockery of HIR OWN DAIRY BITS, and he is not so foolish as to have any force in the issues of slavery soon to come upon us.

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### The Legislature.

The Free Democracy has a deep interest in this year, in the election of the Legislature. It will have to choose a Governor no doubt among the candidates. It will also elect a United States Senator, and there is no knowing how important fifteen or twenty able and firm free members may be on these questions. They may decide them, and that would well repay an arduous effort.

All we would now say respecting a senator is—elect strong, intelligent men as representatives and senators—men whom you can trust—who will act with good practical judgment, but never yield the substance of our cause for any possible emergency; men who will be conservative, while they insist absolutely on something more in a candidate than mere popularity.

Remember that a full vote cannot be obtained without local organization. There must be active two committees.

Remembered and set it down early so that they can act with convenience and effect.

### Ohio.

Extraordinary events are transpiring in that noble State. The people are deserting old parties rapidly and joining the ranks of the Free Democracy. It worthy of note for Govt. Sam Lewis, with others holding meetings in every county in Ohio, to organize for the Free State.

Local organizations are called by the names of whigs, democrats and free soilers in several counties, to organize on the ground of Free Democracy and the Slave platform. Baltimore Platform, position of all the candidates for Governor.

We desire these we have waiting—

Mr. Giddings’ Speech with Platforms and Practice Act.

The Two I Am Alars.

These are all highly effective documents, and should be given every family immediately

to the public press.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilcox of Brooks. A Committee was then chosen to report permanent officers for the Convention; one on resolutions, and also a committee to nominate candidates for County officers, consisting of the following gentlemen:

Misses Davis, Belfast; Mrs. Monroe; Mrs. Cushing, Franklin; Crawford Jackson, B. M. Robins, Brooks; Mrs. Weston, Waldo; Thompson, Prospect; J. E. Cunningham, Swaineville; Robinson, Belmont; Whistler, Theobald; Smith, Troy; F. Hollcock, Knox; Young, Lincolneville; Murray, Montville; Blanchard, Scarsdale.

The Convention was then addressed by W. Davis, Esq., Belfast; Rev. Mr. Holmes, Se.

Prospect; and Rev. Mr. Knolton, Montville; who presented numerous arguments sound logical and conclusive, for sustaining the position of party which is carrying on a great moral and political reform.

The Convention then adjourned until 11 o’clock P. M.

The audience then proceeded in procession under order of Capt. Hoxford, and marched to the tables spread with a Pic-Nic dinner, which was prepared with much care by the noble hearted Free Soil ladies of “Happy Valley.”

The citizens of Brooks are deserving of much credit for this fine entertainment.

The Convention met according to adjournment and was called to order by the chair.

The Committee on permanent organizations reported the following list of officers for the Convention:

JAMES BLANCHARD, President.

HOMER FEE, Vice-President.

JON CARLSON, Secretary.

JOHN CROFTON, Vice-President.

PHIL CHAPIN, Secretary.

S. A. RANDALL, Secretary.

The Committee on nominations, reported the following list of persons to be supported for County offices:

DR. JAMES BROWN, Brooks.

SALVATOR L. HOBSON, Prospect.

JOHN RANALD, Montville.

RICHARD FOBBS, Monroe.—Co. Commissioner.

W. M. O. FOUL, Belfast.—Co. Treasurer.

Which report was unanimously adopted.

As soon as the Convention had adjourned, the annual meeting of the Free Soil Society of New England was held at Boston, and the Free Soil men were gathered together in a hall on the corner of Cornhill and Washington Streets.

The Free Soil Society of New England was organized in 1840, and has been in existence ever since.

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# THE FARMER.

## Culture of Rice.

Rice was introduced into this country in 1804, by Langstroth Smith, of Charleston, who procured a small quantity of seed from Brazil, and sowed it at his residence, Madrasburg, Foreign, which put into full port in distress. The English East India Company, about the same time, also sent a small quantity to the colony. It was, however, a failure, and the seed given up; and the seed distributed among the planters, who tried it under various circumstances, and in various soils, until its value was fully proved, and its culture was at length commenced on a large scale.

A few hundred feet west of the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia now produces nineteen twentieths of the entire rice crop of the United States, South Carolina, producing about three fourths of the whole, and the balance being divided in small quantities among the other States. The rice crop is raised chiefly for domestic use. The North Carolina seed is considered the best. The rice from the Atlantic coast holds the largest commercial share of the market, in the winter, when the India rice brings only ten shillings, showing a difference of eighty per cent in favor of the rice of the capital city, and the price of the rice of the coast is said to be greater, per acre, than that of any other of our agricultural staples. To show the increase in the amount raised, we quote the Census returns for the last five years of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, as follows: 63,628,353 pounds in 1849; the same State, 204,377,472 pounds. During the year ending June 1850 the value of the rice imported was \$2,600,000, being more than double that of the year before, and the article of rice amounted to one eighth of all the vegetable food exported.

The production of this great staple is rapidly increasing, and though the prospects of a good crop are very promising, the prices this year are higher than usual.

## TEMPERANCE.

### THE MYSTERIOUS TRAVELLERS.

In another village there lived a man named Otto, who was brave and intelligent, but incapable of bridling his desires. When he wished for anything he spared no effort to obtain it; and his passions were like a stormy wind, crossing and sweeping away mountains, crushing everything in their passage. Fired of the quiet life he led in Manheim, he one day formed a plan to set out on a journey, at the end of which he would be free and happy. Consequently, he put his best clothes in a bundle, placed in his girdle all the money he possessed, and started without knowing whence he was going. After walking several days he became fatigued, and when he reached the city which extended as far as the eye could reach. Three travelers had stopped here, and seemed like himself, to be preparing to cross it. One was a tall, haughty woman, with a threatening mien, holding in her hand a sharp scimitar; a second, half a head shorter, reclining in chariots drawn by four oxen; and the third, an old woman in rags, and with a haggard air. Otto saluted them, inquiring whether they were travelers, and when they replied in the affirmative, he asked permission to accompany them; that he might not lose his way. All three consented, and they set out. The young man soon perceived that his companions possessed supernatural power; but he was not afraid, and continued his walk converging with the three strangers.

They had already pursued for several hours the path marked out for them, when the sound of a horse's foot was heard behind them. Otto turned and recognized a citizen of Manheim, who had always been his greatest enemy, and whose he had had for many years a secret aversion. The two travelers, sauntering along, and not noticing Otto, became very angry. "I will give all I possess, and almost all I ever expect to possess, to revenge myself on the pride and haughtiness of your enemies."

"I can do nothing," said the tall lady with a bland and tame beggar! "You have only to pay me the price of the transformation."

"And what is the price?" asked Otto eagerly.

"The right-eye."

"I would willingly give it to be revenged on."

The young man had scarcely finished speaking, when the transformation promised by his companion came to pass, and he found himself blind of an eye. He was at first a little surprised, but consulted himself with the thought that the other was left, and that he could still see out of one eye. Manheim, however, continued to march several hours without reaching the end of the forest, the road constantly becoming steeper and more difficult. Otto, who began to be fatigued, looked with envy on the chariot in which his enemies were riding, and, resuming, he was so completely exhausted, that the deepest rest scarcely lasted it."

"All roads must seem very smooth and short on this chart," said he, approaching, "and I should like such an one myself."

"Is that all?" replied the second traveler; "I can at this instant procure for you what you desire."

He struck the earth for the chariot in which he rode, and Otto perceived a second carriage drawn by a couple of black oxen. Recovering from his astonishment he thanked the young girl, and was about to enter it when she stopped him by a gesture. "I have to your desire," said she, "but I cannot make you worse than my master has made. You have given her one of your eyes—I demand one of yours."

Oto was at first a little disconcerted; but he was very fond of chariot, and had never known how to conquer his desires; so, after a short hesitation, accepted the proposal, and found himself seated in his new carriage, so depraved and righteously. The young girl, however, some time after, Forest-shouldered, and not out of steppe, burst. Meanwhile, Otto began to suffer from hunger and thirst. The old woman who was walking beside him seemed to perceive this.

"You are sad, my boy," said she; when one is hungry, one is easily discouraged; but I possess a certain remedy against hunger."

"You see this flask, which have in my pocket, and often carry to my lips," replied the traveler; "it contains joy, for earth of trouble, and all the hopes of earth. Whoever drinks of it finds himself healthy; and I will give it to you more frequently than my master, for I ask in exchange one-half of your brain."

The young man thus refused. He began to be frightened at these strange bargains. But the old woman made him taste of the flask, which appeared to him so delicious, that after having resisted somewhat time, he again consented.

The promised effect soon took place; and he scarcely drank when he felt his strength revive.

His heart became joyful and confident, and after having sung all the songs he knew, he slept soundly in his chariot, without caring what became of him. When he awoke the three travelers had disappeared, and he was alone, at the entrance of the village.

The promised effect soon took place; and he scarcely drank when he felt his strength revive.

only one he had left was dim, he stampeded to speak, but his tongue stammered, and he could not utter his bold ideas. At last he comprehended the greatness of the sacrifice he had so lightly made; the three travellers whom fate had sent him had left him no resources but to beg his bread until he died.

Would you know the names of these passengers? The woman with the jewell was Hatred; the young girl reclining in the chariot, Indulgence; and the woman with the flask, Intemperance.

## YOUTH DESTROYED.

A few weeks ago, the public mind was shocked by the death of a young man who threw himself out of a railway car when it was going full speed. In his pocket was found the last letter of his son, in which he gave his father the capital advice of saving his life, and said that it would be greater, per acre, than that of any other of our agricultural staples. To show the increase in the amount raised, we quote the Census returns for the last five years of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, as follows: 63,628,353 pounds in 1849; the same State, 204,377,472 pounds. During the year ending June 1850 the value of the rice imported was \$2,600,000, being more than double that of the year before, and the article of rice amounted to one eighth of all the vegetable food exported.

The production of this great staple is rapidly increasing, and though the prospects of a good crop are very promising, the prices this year are higher than usual.

**Have We Children Among Us?** There are any boys now-a-days? We have some fine families to boast of it. Real, childlike, frank-looking boys, we mean; such as sometimes used to know in our early days: eager questioners upon subjects of history, and upon the mystic symbols of science; full of energy and impetuosity; the heart and the lungs? Boys whose very immaturity of thought struck us as beautiful in those days. In those are very few, indeed, children now, who are not, from want of education, children of the old school, and the seed distributed among the planters, who tried it under various circumstances, and in various soils, until its value was fully proved, and its culture was at length commenced on a large scale.

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## WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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